

barium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for his generous assistance in supplying a photocopy each of the type specimen and the original description, and to the Head of the Department of Botany, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for

providing necessary facilities.

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42. OCCURRENCE OF THE BAMBOO *DENDROCALAMUS PATELLARIS* IN THE KUMAON HILLS, UTTAR PRADESH

(With a text-figure)

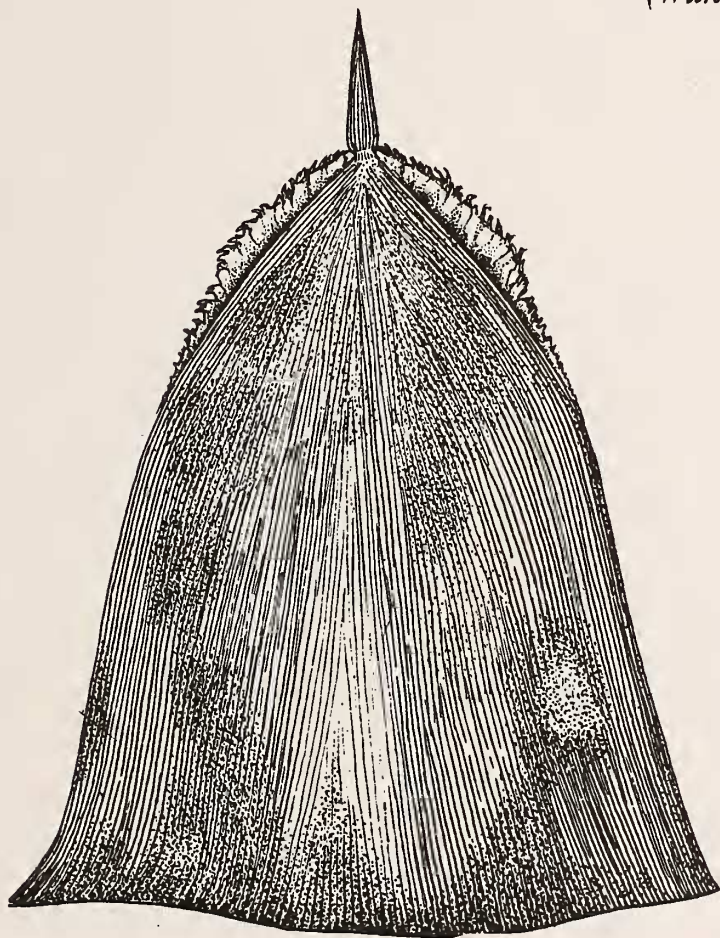


Fig. 1. Culm-sheath of *Dendrocalamus patellaris* Gamble

During the course of bamboo identification in DD (F.R.I. Herbarium, Dehra Dun), I came across 11 herbarium sheets of single collection of *Dendrocalamus patellaris* Gamble, collected from Kalona, Nainital Forest Division, 1200 m, on 4 July 1965, by T. Suyal. Regarding its wild occurrence G.C. Pandey, ex Chief Conservator and B.N. Dwivedi, Conservator, Forest Department, Uttar Pradesh, informed me that in Kalona area this bamboo is frequently found in association with *Dendrocalamus strictus*.

According to Gamble (1896 a, b), Bor (1940) and Vermah and Bahadur (1980), *D. patellaris* is known from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, north Bengal and Sikkim. Camus and Camus (1923) have mentioned its occurrence in Vietnam. Recently Li Dezhu and Hsueh Chiju (1989) have recorded it from China. The present report of its occurrence from Kumaon hills, Uttar Pradesh, is therefore of phytogeographical interest. It is called *pagjiok*, *pagjiok-pao* by the Lepchas in Sikkim, *footoong* in Assam by Mikirs, while in Kumaon hills it is locally called *lowbans*. In vegetative condition it can be easily distinguished from other bamboos by its softly hairy ring on the nodes and membraneous, fimbriate pale fringe at the margins of culm-sheaths. Illustration of culm-sheath has been provided for easy identification.

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H.B. NAITHANI

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